THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $3 00 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2 25 if not paid in advance and $2 50 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given
All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on hand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
O. E. ELWELL, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 14
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 5

Rates of Advertising.

One inch (Where lines or its equivalent is Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.00; three insertions, $1.50.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	4.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.50	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	45.00
One column	30.00	32.00	40.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Knickbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Franz Zarr.
Clerk to Commissioners—S. Baker.
Register & Recorder—William H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Derrit.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Horner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Knickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murrh.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Mercantile Appraiser—Directors—C. P. Ent, Sec't. Asa. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Beese, Orangeville. C. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Burgess—Dr. J. C. Rutter.
Justices of the Peace—Jacob Neal, Jacob Ent.
Town Council—Jacob Neal, President; Jacob Ent, Secretary; Jacob Fisher, Jr., Thomas Foulkrod, Jacob Hartman, Jr., Jacob Hess, Jr., Jacob Ent, Jr.
Constables—Jacob Ent, Jr., Jacob Hess, Jr.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; A. H. Ferree, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxson, President; J. P. Smith, Cashier.
Columbia County Saving Fund and Loan Association—Dr. H. McReynolds, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—W. S. Peacock, President; J. H. Hudson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; C. C. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tuston, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunda School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. Yeckron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—1 ¼ and 6½ p. m.
Sunda School— p. m.
Bible class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. —— D. Gerhart.
Parsonage—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—1 p. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but every body welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand, and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 10, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Affidavits natters, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should always supply themselves with them—necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '76-1y

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.
A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, shingles, Lath and Lath Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.
Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY COAL.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
KNITTLE & ABBOTT,
Catawissa, Pa.
Feb. 23, 1876.-

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to take out patents, or desiring information from the United States Patent Office should consult F. A. TEDMANN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Examinations free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for Circular.
'76 & 8

SMOKE, Soot and Coal Gas, from defective drafts, prevented. No more worry with fires or kindling of heating. Send stamp for circular to W. COLFORD, 726 Sansom St., Philadelphia. 1-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D R. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 13, 1875.

KNORR & BITTENBENDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office: Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market streets. Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1, '73—y

H. U. FUNK. I. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 6, '74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. BERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1, '73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. P. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, '76-1y.

E. B. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. B. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 15—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of American.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA House Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75 1y

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS,
Proprietor.
Oct. 8, '75-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,800,000
Lancassire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Ætna of Hartford	5,0,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,0 0
Home, New York	8,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26, '77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block. July 21-6m.*

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. sept. 8, '76.-1m.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, SODA, &c., &c.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. 2,7

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, viz—neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and from the various causes enumerated, congestion, plethora fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the nerve returns to its natural state, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made

DR SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony regarding the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, fever thirst, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as every thing I used in the shape of medicine rejected; I spit different times a plut of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. By my physician's recommended the use of your syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed the lungs in short, it has made a perfect cure. She, and I am now able to attend to my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.
EDWARD H. HAWSON,
Engineer of the Globe Worsted Factory,
Ridge road, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hawson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 20th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. E. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: "Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have used it in my old practice for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward on half dozen by express, freight paid, on receipt of price.

☞ Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many person suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by
Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For Costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver, as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is equally as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, protuberances incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,

HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Pruigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now say, up undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescription almost innumerable without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Roedel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 334 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions, and is entirely safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH,

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and humored, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh,

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Address in any communication the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" please state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the
Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using

London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Restore the Human Hair in all its youthful color, lustre, softness and beauty.	Hair Restorer
London		Hair Restorer
London		Hair Restorer
London		Hair Restorer
London		Hair Restorer
London		Hair Restorer
London		Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty
of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
June 23 '76-1y

Poetical.

THE FIRST PARTY.

Miss Annabel McCarty
Was invited to a party,
"Your company from four to ten," the invitation said;
And the maiden was delighted
To think she was invited
To sit up till the hour when the big folks went to bed.

The crazy little nikkpot
Ran and told the news to Bridget,
Who clapped her hands, and danced a jig, to Annabel's delight,
And said, with accents hearty,
"I will be the swatest party
If ye're there yerself, me darlint! I wish it was to-night!"

The great display of trilling
Was positively killing!
And, oh, the little booties! and the lovely sash so wide!
And the gloves so very cunning!
She was altogether "stunning."
And the whole McCarty family regarded her with pride.

They gave minute direction,
With copious interjections
Of "Sit up straight!" and "Don't do this, or that!—'twould be absurd!"
But, what with their caressing,
And the agony of dressing,
Miss Annabel McCarty didn't hear a single word.

There was music, there was dancing,
And the sight was most entrancing,
As it fairy-land, and floral band, were holding jubilee;
There was laughing, there was pouting;
There was singing, there was shouting;
And old and young together made a carnival of glee.

Miss Annabel McCarty
Was the youngest at the party,
And every one remarked that she was beautifully drest:
Like a doll she sat demurely
On the sofa, thinking surely
It would never do for her to run and frolic with the rest.

The noise kept growing louder:
"The naughty boys would crowd her:
"I think you're very rude indeed!" the little lady said:
And then, without a warning,
Her home instructions scorning,
She screamed out: "I want my supper!—and I want to go to bed!"

Now big folks, who are older,
Need not laugh at her, nor scold her,
For doubtless, if the truth were known, we're often felt inclined
To leave the ball, or party,
As did Annabel McCarty,
But we hadn't half her courage, and we couldn't speak our mind!

—*Josephine Pollard, St. Nicholas for February.*

Miscellaneous.

THE WEST PIER.

A TALE IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

A hot summer's night at Brighton, a night when there was no wind and no stars, a night so intensely black that the restless, moaning waste of waters below was hardly to be distinguished from the moveless, silent vault above, save when now and then a break in the inky curtain of the latter showed a tawny, orange-colored gap and the gleaming of a crescent point showed a fainter orange glare on the languid roll of the sea, a paler gleam on the wet shingle of the beach.

Very still that beach was just then. The shingle, a few hours back scattered over with children, red-cheeked and short-skirted, shrieking, laughing, beating each other with little wooden spades, or splashing bare-legged in the surf and foam—with loose-haired nymphs in classically fluttering attire—with trim nursery-maids, and wet-legged, blowsy, semi-masculine bathing women—was silent and deserted now; abandoned to the white bathing machines and gaily painted boats hauled up high and dry, out of reach of the mischievous element with which they had been battling all day; and scarcely to be distinguished in the darkness. Very silent and dim the parade, so gay with carriages and horses, and crowded with pedestrians that very afternoon. More silent still, and still more dim and dark the town behind. All Brighton seemed to have gone to sleep and been buried behind its rattling bow windows and brown paper walls. All Brighton seemed to be awake and lively on the West Pier.

No silence there!—no darkness, desertion or desolation! From end to end of the huge, frail-looking erection nothing but a glitter of lamps, green, white, and red, nothing but a sea of people crossing, re-crossing, meeting and re-meeting one another, sitting on the benches talking, laughing, eating ices, flirting, fooling, perhaps (God knows!) grieving to the languid airs of "La Traviata" or the "Blue Danube," as performed by the band of the Coldstreams or the hushed and sighing murmur of the sea. People of all ages, sexes, nations, and degrees; wealthy publicans with portly wives and overdressed daughters; Jews in profusion, male and female, easily distinguishable by too much nose, too much full red lip, too much curly hair, too much gaudy color and sham jewelry; ladies of the "*haute monde*" in dinner dress, shrouded in shawls and cloaks, and carefully protected by white cravatted husbands and brothers; ladies of the *demi-monde*, in war paint and plumes, and not shrouded at all in any way; children in Highland plaids or sailor costume scampering about, and getting under every one's feet; Rotten-Row "swells," eyeglass in eye and drawl on lip; naval officers, happily unconscious of the nauticality vssible through every stitch of their ready-made shore garments; volunteer officers, bristling in full uniform; army officers, rigidly disguised in the severest "mufti," and supremely oblivious of the amateur comparisons; all these and a thousand others making up the gay-colored, happy looking swarm congregated above the elastic timbers of the West Pier.

Rather apart from the crowd, centered round the band at the further end of the pier, two young men of the last mentioned type of individual leant against the railing chatting in a low voice—Captain Garsford of the —th, a big, dark, good-natured looking man, without much strength of character written in his handsome face, and his friend Cyril Granger, a smaller, square-built, fair-haired, fair-faced young fellow in the same regiment, a soldier all over, trimly put together, with a pair of piercing blue eyes and a square resolute chin which belied the most boyish blondness and delicacy of his hair and skin. There was a pause in the music, and many people who had stood still to listen to a triumphant "finale" recommenced their slow promenade. These two, however, seemed more lazily inclined. The night was hot, and Mr. Granger had been riding all the afternoon: it was pleasanter to lounge in that quiet corner, puffing faint clouds of blue smoke into the still, warm air, and discussing the people about them, than to go round and round with the stream like gold-fish in a bowl.

"Well, it is difficult to tell who *is* who, nowadays," Granger said at last in answer to some remark of his friend; "barring paint (and that's not so easy to see at night), one set of women dress so closely after another that I for one don't see how you can tell them apart."

"Except in a place like this," objected the Captain; "in the park or opera, I grant it you—sometimes; but here——"

"Well, what's the difference here? Has the place any particular touchstone by which to test the society of the fairer sex?"

"One touchstone is sufficient. Take this pier, for instance, decent women don't walk alone on it."

"Nor your Mdlle. Phryne either, if she can help it."

"Possibly; but you were speaking of finding out the good-form ones. *They* wouldn't dream of showing in such a place at all *sans chaperon* of some sort."

"Granted, *sometimes*, as you observed just now," said Granger slowly, his keen, quiet glance traveling over the throng around him—"Not always though—look there!" taking his cigar out of his mouth to direct attention to a girl passing them, a tall, lithe-looking girl, in handsome black silk, and walking with the quick but irresolute step, shoulders rather forward and eyes down, but head erect and expression both proud and timid, betokening to an unaccustomedness to being alone in a crowd, and a dislike at once shrinking and haughty to the glances cast on her. "There's a woman walking by herself; but 'for a' that an' a' that' there's something about her—I'd lay my life she's a lady and good form too."

"*That?* Why, how the deuce——Good heaven! I should rather think so. *It's my sister, man!*"

And it was, for the raised tone and shuddering plunge forward startled the girl. She turned her head and the next moment was at her brother's side, her hand on his arm, while the look of pleasure and relief in her face abundantly proved the truth of Granger's surmise. The younger officer drew politely on one side, waiting for an introduction, but not wishing to appear to claim it. The girl had never noticed him.

"George, I *am* so glad," she said breathlessly. "I was beginning to be afraid, for I couldn't see you anywhere, and there are such lots of people down there."

"But, my dear girl, what the deuce brought you out all by yourself? Lots of people! I should rather think so. You've no business even to be here by day without Mrs. Garsford or some one else. It isn't respectable, it——what in the name of heaven, did you do it for?"

Garsford was really angry. To have just been in the act of passing a stricture on a particular distinction between women, and to find that your own sister, the pearl and pride of your life, has unconsciously been serving as an example to point the moral, is irritating even to a mind usually placid to a fault, and Ethel Garsford, very unused to anything like harshness from her brother flushed all over her delicate high-bred face, like a lily smitten by the last red rays of the setting sun. Young Granger felt sorry for her, sorry, and yet glad too, that he had keen enough eyes to distinguish the "good style" in her, even among equivocal surroundings.

"I am very sorry," she said gently; "but it was not my fault, George. Do not be angry, dear. It was not, indeed. We all came out here after dinner, my stepmother and her brother and I, and then she fancied that the smell of the sea made her feel sick, and said she would go back again. George, I *had* got so tired of sitting in that hot, stuffy drawing room, with the sun glaring in at the bow window all day long; and just then she caught sight of you standing alone, and told me that if I wanted to stay out I had better go to you, as she would be just as glad of a quiet hour to talk business with her brother. I wasn't quite sure if you wanted me," looking up wistfully into her brother's face, "but she was vexed at my hesitating, and then—when I turned back I could not see you. You had moved, and though I went on, I began to feel nervous. So don't be vexed with me, dear. You shall take me home now at once if you like."

"If I like! Nonsense!" said George, pacified with her, though not with the incident. "Of course you can stay with me. It was just like Mrs. Garsford's consummate selfishness not to put you in my care before taking herself off. She's no more fit to be your *chaperone* than—but of course I like to have you; though, as it happens, I wasn't alone. Granger of ours——. Why where the deuce is he?"

But young Granger had disappeared. Moved by the wistful sweetness of her face to determine that his presence at any rate should neither recall the past *contre-temps*, nor come between the brother and sister's walk, he had quietly taken himself off, and indeed devoted some trouble to keeping out of the way of the other two for the remainder of the evening.

He met them again on the following day, however, in company with Garsford *pere*, a severe looking country gentleman, with an expression of ill-health struggling with a decorous dislike to admitting it, and his wife; and George Garsford introduced him to the party as "Cyril Granger, an old chum of mine at Oxford, and one of my best friends," with a cordiality which at once put him on friendly terms with the rest. Mrs. Garsford asked him to dine with them, and Ethel gave him her hand, and a smile wonderfully frank and sweet with it, instead of the English ortho-lox bow. The three young people were soon walking in front on the most pleasant terms imaginable. It was one of those intimacies which spring up in a moment, and seem so happy and natural that one can hardly believe they have perhaps the length of a summer's day instead of half a life behind them.

I wonder, whether you, my reader, are acquainted with Brighton? Surely yes; for is there any one nowadays who is not? and therefore there is little need for me to dwell on the regular occupation and amusements which, in that liveliest of watering places, bring day by day and hour by hour those who know one another and those who do not, into an oft-recurring propinquity which is pleasant, or the reverse, according to the amount of liking which people have for each other. The early morning bathe from which he used to see her returning, with her long hair falling like a veil of golden light around her shoulders, or blown out behind her like one of A. Moore's nymphs, in the wind and sunshine; the long happy gallops with her and her brother over those breezy swelling downs which wall in the merry township from the assaults of the north wind; lunch afterwards at the hotel where the Garsfords were staying; the afternoon promenade in the Aquarium to the strains of one of the most perfect bands to be met with anywhere, and the evening lounge upon the pier, enlivened by more music, which sounded sweeter and more soul-stirring still from the concomitants of rippling waves and starlit night. Was it any wonder that these numerous chances of meeting, combined with ever dangerous idleness and peerless summer weather, should work a spell more powerful than that of mystic runes and of women hands" over the hearts of two young soldiers as young and (for all his soldier life and gay, fair face, for all her rare beauty, and pride even greater than beauty as fresh and unexplained by the contact of the world as Cyril Granger and Ethel Garsford?

Little enough she knew of that world, sheltered from all knowledge beyond a vague and shrinking reprobation of its evils in the old country home in Warwickshire, where year by year she had led the peaceful busy life of an English maiden and an English gentle-woman. As for Cyril, an only son with plenty of money, a soldier who had seen fight, and a man of eight and twenty, he might be considered rather more remarkable in his degree, being publicly spoken of as one who had never flirted with a woman, never cared for a woman's beauty, never striven to win a woman's heart in all his life, and as openly admitted the imputation.

"I remember my mother," he said once to a friend. "When I meet a woman like her I will go and kneel at her feet, if you will, and kiss the dust she walks on. Why not? There is nothing so lovely under heaven as a woman pure of all evil and unspotted from the world. The question is, where will you find her nowadays? When he saw Ethel Garsford, he said to himself "She is found," and straightway fell down in his heart and worshipped her.

And Ethel understanding by the unerring instincts of womanhood that there was something in the touch of this man's hand when it brushed hers, something in the look of his eyes when they gazed into hers, different from anything she had ever before felt or seen in any other male acquaintance, but her innocent heart stop fluttering as a caged bird before the master-touch of his unspoken love, said in her soul, "There is no one like you in the whole wide world. Surely it is not wrong to admire anything so brave and noble when after a few days I may never see it again." The while he was wonder-ing, "Does she like me even as an acquaintance? and how long will it be before she will think me worthy of calling her friend? and how much longer before I may tell her I love her and ask her to be my wife?"

Now, when it comes to this, that two people's pulses beat faster when their hands clasp, that the touch of a dress makes them thrill and tremble, and the glance of an eye or the breath of a word sends them red and white in a moment, the answer to this "How long?" may be counted by days; not weeks, nor yet months."

It was night again and the dark blue waters of the channel were lapping and beating with a lazy murmur against the strong girders of the West Pier. There is a bench that runs round the further end of it, roofed with glass and divided by a thin wooden partition from the dampness breeze. Between this partition and the waves there is a narrow path, and on this path, with arms folded on the bulwarks overhanging the moving water, and faces turned upward to court any stray breath of air that may be stirring, were Cyril Granger and Ethel. Seated on the covered bench, though out of sight and at the opposite corner to themselves, were Mr. and Mrs. Garsford, while George had strolled off to speak to a friend near the band. No one else chanced to be behind the barrier. To all intents and purposes these two were as alone as though they were on a desert island, and no breath of wind stirred the sultry stillness of the air, no single star lit the deep blue-black curtain of the sky. The hushed ripple of a thousand voices, the faint quiver of the planks to a thousand feet, the myriad lights glimmering in the far-off town, and repeated in the black mirror at its foot, alone bore token to the seething life around them; and over all the music floated, now loud, now low, now rising high, now dying away, but ever sweet and thrilling, and idealising that life into a poetry of romance far beyond itself.

"It is like being on the deck of a steamer anchored at night off some southern city," said Cyril. "Like the night your brother saved my life in the *Adriatic*."

"Dear George!" said Ethel softly. George was always dear to her, her home idol and earthly god; yet as she analysed her feelings, there was a distinct throb of gratitude added to her appreciation of this act.

"And it is a miracle that he wasn't drowned himself, that I didn't drag him under," Cyril went on; "for he could swim as little as myself, and yet he never hesitated, but went over the side after me like a shot."

"It was just like him," said Ethel proudly. "Of course he didn't think of himself. Who would that was worth anything? Do you think I could love my brother as I do if he were not just the noblest, truest——Ah! I am so glad you are friends,"

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, April 13, 1877.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

The supervision of elections by the Federal authorities, which is one of the illegal innovations on the rights of citizens introduced by the Republican party, is not only an unwarranted assumption of authority, but is the cause of enormous expenditures of money.

The Attorney General, a few days since, directed the District Attorneys to use all possible economy in the expenditures necessary in holding Courts and instructed them to see that grand juries found but few indictments. His reason for these instructions was that Congress had refused to appropriate an increased amount to meet expenses although requested so to do by Father Taft, his predecessor. The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875 was $3,000,000, for 1876 $2,000,000 for 1877 $2,500,000 —in all $8,500,000. Prior to 1871, the annual amount expended was $1,000,000.

Now what has become of this enormous sum of $8,500,000? If the books of the Attorney General could be opened to the public, it would be found that the greater portion of this gigantic amount was expended on the thousands of United States Marshals throughout the country, and more especially in the South, whose principal duty was to attend to running Federal elections. To them and to other expenses incurred for a similar purpose have these millions been devoted and now with an appropriation of $2,500,000—$1,500,000 greater than the sum necessary before 1871—the Department finds itself running short of cash. It is downright robbery, call it by what name you may—robbery of one half the people to keep the party of the other half in power.

When day the comes that the books of the Attorney General's office and the Treasury are opened that the people may read, there will be such another howl of wrath and indignation as this country has never known. And that day will come sooner or later. To quote Judge Black, before the Electoral Tribunal: "Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand. God's mill grinds slow but dreadfully fine. Wait till the floodgate is lifted and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait and you will see fine grinding then."

SOME APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Hayes is aiding Mr. Schurz in his efforts to carry out reforms in the service, and Mr. Schurz must be highly delighted with some of the recent appointments made by Mr. Hayes. McLin has been sent to New Mexico as a Judge, and McLin's reform qualifications are that he served as chief of the Florida Returning Board and stole the votes of that State for Hayes. New Mexico will doubtless be proud of him and Florida will cheerfully part with him.

Another good appointment is that of Humphreys to be Collector of Pensacola. This accomplished gentleman assisted in stealing the vote of Florida. He was a Massachusetts man and served in the rebel army; after the war he was a Democrat and then a Republican. He held five offices under the State government and was accused of stealing in two of them. He fled to Grant and was kicked out of office. Mr. Hayes was informed of the fellow's character and that noble champion of reform, with unswerving fidelity to his announced principles, immediately—made Humphreys Collector of Pensacola. That is the kind of reform a Fraudulent President may be expected to carry out.

ROBESON AGAIN.

Mr. Thompson, the new Secretary of the Navy seems to be in earnest in his efforts to clean out the Navy Department. He has dismissed a number of Robeson's employees, stopped work on the iron clads and seems determined to get at the bottom of things generally. He has just discovered that the amount of money in the Treasury appropriated for the pay of the navy is insufficient for the payment of officers for the months of April, May and June. Robeson has of course taken this appropriation and put it where it would do somebody some good—but not those for whom it was intended. This sort of thing was quite usual with Robeson-he did not seem to understand what the word "appropriation" in the legal sense means. Of course it was all right to allow his officers to go without pay for three months, and put a few more bolts in an iron clad. It seems to us that such outrageous disregard of law ought to be punished. Perhaps Robeson didn't steal this money, but the officers of the navy, who will have to go without pay for three months, do not probably see much difference.

Now that New Hampshire has voted down an amendment to the Constitution intended to remove the disqualification of Catholics from holding office, the inquiry is naturally suggested, whether a republican government exists in that State, according to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. This proscription of members of a certain church from the rights of citizenship is not only a flagrant violation of the fundamental idea of free institutions, but it is in open defiance of the Fourteenth Amendment, which declares, "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Rhode Island denies suffrage to citizens of foreign birth, and thus carries its bigotry in one direction, quite as far as New Hampshire does in the other. Both these States have been conspicuous by their extreme partizanship in Congress in supporting the most violent measures against the South, in defending the carpetbaggers, of whom they furnished a liberal share, and in professing exceptional sympathy for all the rights of the black man.

If they would look a little to the rights of the white man at home, with whom they come in daily contact in all the relations of life, their sincerity would be less questioned.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Thomas Campbell was to have been hanged at Wilkes-Barre last Tuesday, but a writ of error from the Supreme Court was received in time to stay the execution. The case will be argued on the first Monday of May.

"Governor Chamberlain yields to the logic of events," says the New York *Herald*. That's a very pretty way to say it, but he really yields to a want of bayonets.

The *Gazette & Bulletin* mentions the "Republican sweep in Rhode Island." True, the Dutch have also taken Holland.

Enos Winans, the Baltimore millionaire died in that city on Wednesday, aged eighty-four years.

MR. KEY.

In the odd y constructed Cabinet of Mr. Hayes, most of the members who compose it repre sent some party, or have obtained their positions for some well-understood reason. Mr. Devens is supposed to represent the Liberals, Mr. Schurz the Civil Service Reformers, and Mr. McCrary the Moderate Republicans. Mr. Thompson owes his elevation to his long services in drawing up platforms that read well and meant nothing; Sherman and Evarts were rewarded for having Mr. Hayes into the White House. The appointments can be accounted for, but what does Mr. K y represent? He is a hybrid, nominally a Democrat but really acting to the R publican rules. He advises that where R publican office seekers are to be had they are to be selected to Democrats, and the offices in his gift are confined to the Southern States. Senator Morton's man Tyner attended to those south of Mason and Dixon's line. Was Mr. Key made Postmaster General because he was a Confederate officer or because he was a Democrat? And if either was the case for that particular purpose was he made a Cabinet officer? If he is true to the class it is presumed he holds concerning his brethren in the South, his position must of necessity be far from comfortable. If a Cabinet appointment was not given him to show that party lines were not to be drawn strictly as regards appointments to office, for what purpose was it given? Mr. Key's position is ridiculous; he represents nothing or nobody. He is shorn of half his power utterly and fettered as to the other half. It looks as if he had been chosen to keep Southern Democrats from grumbling overmuch at the Fraudulent President, promising much and performing nothing. Mr. Key might as well resign and let Tyner run the whole Department, as his nominal control of postal affairs deceives no one, and his incumbency very strongly savors of fraud

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Precisely at noon last Tuesday the United States troops marched out of the Court House at Columbia, and South Carolina once more became a free State. Contrary to the reports that have been in circulation for several days past, no resistance was offered by Chamberlain. The following correspondence explains itself:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, April 10, 1877—*Sir*: Having learned that you now propose to turn over to me the executive chamber with the records and papers belonging to the executive office, now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate as most convenient to yourself. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Governor.

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.—*Sir*: Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my private secretary will meet such officer as you may designate, at 12 m. to-morrow, at the executive chamber, for the purpose indicated in your note.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor.

To Hon. Wade Hampton.

At the time indicated the transfer was made and Gov. Hampton took quiet possession of the State House.

Chamberlain has written a bloody shirt letter of inordinate length addressed to the people of South Carolina, detailing his woes and grievances, but it is not worth printing.

A Righteous Decision.

The agent of a sewing machine company had sold a machine to a person in Brooklyn on what is known as a "lease." The payments under such a sale are to be made by installments, but the machine is only "leased" to the purchaser, the payments are designated "rent," and when default is made, if even on the last installment, the agent steps in, reclaims the machine and retains all the money that has been paid upon it. This one-sided bargain is a cheat on its face, and besides, a large addition is generally made to the honest price of the machine when thus sold on time. In the Brooklyn case the purchaser had paid eighty dollars, when, falling in meeting an installment, the machine was seized and carried off by the agent. The victimized purchaser brought suit to recover the amount he had paid. Judge Gilbert immediately directed the not unwilling jury to give the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount with interest. The counsel for the company pleaded for delay. "Not an instant," was Judge Gilbert's reply. This is treating these sharp dealers to a little of their own medicine. "Not an instant" is their reply when a purchaser asks for time. The Brooklyn decision will probably encourage a number of persons who have lost both their money and machines by such sharp practice to attempt to recover either the one or the other.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ANOTHER RASCAL.

We do not expect to excite any very great surprise by stating that a Philadelphia politician has turned out to be corrupt, and we mention the fact principally because a judge in open court has said so. Hancock, the City Controller, in defiance of law became interested in a bridge contract and, availing himself of the opportunities afforded by his official position, joined with others to keep the sum of $6881 from the man to whom it rightfully belonged and put it in his own pocket. The man sued Hancock and proved in court all the facts of the case. Judge Finletter in a long opinion declared Hancock's conduct unlawful and a breach of duty in a public officer. Hancock has control of the city's moneys and, very naturally, the people are somewhat excited about the matter. The *Times* calls on Councils to impeach him and remove him from office, and the *Ledger* suggests as much. If Councils do any such thing we shall be greatly surprised. Indignation at the conduct of public officials is spasmodic in Philadelphia—very. Hancock is not greatly alarmed we fancy.

New York has just experienced another dynamite scare. Last Tuesday the officers of the Custom House were gauging some casks of wine in the Appraiser's stores, when one of the barrels was found to have some hard substance within it. The barrel was carefully opened when a large tin case was discovered, strongly braced by iron bars and rendered immovable. It was filled with dynamite and contained fuses, but was not arranged for explosion. There was enough of the destructive compound to blow up a building. It was consigned to some party in the West and the shipper took that novel way of forwarding it, as by law dynamite cannot be carried on board of vessels or admitted at port. Had the barrel fallen into the hold of the vessel while loading, great destruction of property and possibly life would have ensued.

There has lately been a large increase in the number of applications for patents received at the Patent Office in Washington, and the fact is believed to indicate a general revival of business throughout the country. The receipts of the Patent Office during March were nearly $75,000, or $12,000 more than the receipts during January.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Instances without number have proved beyond a peradventure that when a preacher abandons his profession and adopts politics he makes the worst kind of a politician. The same result would seem to follow when the reverend gentlemen into the politics in their religious meetings if not are to judge by the recent debates in the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Massachusetts. Rev. Dr. Mallalieu introduced a series of resolutions which were "received with great applause." The following are the last two of these resolutions:

Resolved, That we are alarmed and filled with apprehensions for the immediate and contemplate the practical sale of one of the great political parties of the people to the conspirators of that party who have defeated and now hold very intimate relations to the President; thus sacrificing principle and party and righteousness for the sake of temporary success.

Resolved, That we protest most earnestly against the action of the administration in making terms with the chief of the ku klux and instigator of the Hamburg massacre, M. C. Butler, and still more earnestly do we protest against the official recognition by the administration of the servitors of the republic, who [illegible] ought to have been hung for treason, such Hampton, of South Carolina, and who now by threats and intimidation under the very roof of the White House, as well as on railroad platforms and in other public places during the government and bullies the President into compliance with his traitorous and wicked usurpations.

The gentlemen who "received with great applause" these cheerful little sentiments were not bloodthirsty and revengeful creatures whose trade is war and whose ardent desire is for gore, but teachers of the Gospel of peace and good will to men. Those followers of the "meek and lowly" Savior endorse a lie as to one prominent Southern man and approve of the murder of another. Truly they are of the Church militant.

Mr. Hayes is a Methodist, and is likely to read with some interest these remarkable resolutions, but, it is not probable, with very much pleasure. Did Dr. Mallalieu and his applauders think to swerve Mr. Hayes from the course they conceive him to have marked out, by such weighty denunciations, formidable as coming from his co-religionists? If so, it is a device more worthy of sorrow than of rejoicing, but proves conclusively how little these men understand politics. A public man who would abandon a policy at the clamor of a few hot-headed and illogical preachers would render himself contemptible.

If this or any other religious conference wish to retain the respect of the community it would be as well if they were to attend to the business for which they assembled and leave foreign subjects to those better fitted to handle them. Dr. Mallalieu's resolutions were not adopted, the "great applause" with which they were received to the contrary notwithstanding.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

At half past ten o'clock on Thursday morning of last week, at the corner of Front street and Burling slip, New York, a terrible explosion occurred in the office of John Jewett & Sons, white lead and linseed oil dealers. On entering the room the police found G. W. Jewett, the head of the firm, lying dead, and Orville D. Jewell and Joseph A. Dean, two of the partners, badly wounded. Orville Jewell subsequently died in the Chambers Street Hospital.

Near the dead man were found a large Colt's revolver, a small Sharp's revolver and a dagger. The explosion was caused by a hand grenade which had been thrown upon the floor.

At the coroner's inquest on the body of Orville Jewett, five pistol balls were found in his body. The death of the elder Jewett was caused by fragments of the grenade which had frightfully torn and lacerated his body.

The affair is wrapped in mystery and but one person, Mr. Dean the wounded partner, can solve it, as he is the only survivor of the three persons present. Enough however is known to justify an opinion. Orville Jewett was a man of violent temper and was given to ungovernable bursts of wrath. His connection with the firm had become unpleasant and arrangements had been perfected to buy his interest in the firm. The money was to have been paid on the morning of the explosion. It is probable that he provoked a quarrel, drew his pistol and then threw the grenade on the floor. The large revolver was certainly his as the belt and holster were found on his person. Who fired the shots which caused his death is not known. Mr. Dean is seriously wounded and is nervously excited but will soon recover, when it is to be hoped he will explain the whole affair as he certainly can do.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

No conclusions have been reached by the five gentlemen who have gone to New Orleans, and nobody expects them to decide anything. Their instructions as drawn up by Mr. Evarts were of the most hazy and nebulous description, but the real object of their visit, as at present pretty generally accepted, is to so patch up matters as to secure two Republican United States Senators and allow Nicholls to have the State. A very neat little arrangement which is much easier of conception than of execution. So grave a question should not be settled by political juggling, and the people of Louisiana are not likely to make any blunder of the kind.

The fact is, the Commission is a humbug: it ought never to have been formed; it is not authorized by law: it represents nobody except, perhaps, Mr. Hayes, and it possesses no power to do anything. The Commission business, to use a vulgarism, "is played out," and it is to be hoped this is the last attempt. The people have no confidence in them, and they serve no good purpose nor attain any permanent honest results.

The numerous disappearances of persons in New York, of late, have created a general impression that the streets of that city are rather more dangerous for promenading than the prairies whereon the gentle Sioux disport themselves. If this sort of thing continues country merchants visiting the city for the transaction of business, will feel impelled to load themselves with revolvers and employ a body guard of detectives while they remain.

Gen. Grant, fearing that the pleasures of his European tour will be interrupted by royal ovations, has, in an indirect way, announced his desire to be permitted to travel as a private citizen. "Please don't rise on my account; I'm not proud," was what the old woman said to the congregation that rose to pray just as she entered the door of the church, arrayed in a new ten-cent calico dress.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

A telegram from Iowa City reports an attempt to abduct Mrs. George W. Watson, a wealthy young lady of Massillon, Ohio, from a Rock Island railroad train between Rock Island and Iowa City. Under the pretence that she was a lunatic, six men kept her gagged and held her down at each station. After a desperate struggle, during which she sprained her ankle, she escaped at Wilton. It is supposed the object of the villains was robbery, as she was richly dressed.

This reads very like a lie.

Packard Pugnacious.

Packard, the last of the carpet baggers, grows insolent as his end draws near. He has recently addressed an open letter to the President, written in the most impertinent vein, but containing, nevertheless, some very disagreeable truths for Mr Hayes to consider. Packard doesn't think much of the new commission, and therein he is of one mind with nine of the people of the country, with ineffable impudence, and what is valgarly known as "cheek," he demands that the scope of the Commission's inquiries be enlarged and extended so that "right can be ascertained." This is truly lovely—Packard knows well that a rigid investigation won'd show that he was defeated by some 7,000 majority, but would show, also, that Hayes had a thousand votes less than he, and "there's the rub." If he is to be counted out he thinks Hayes should be in the same boat and wise is more, he wishes the country to understand that Hayes was counted in. This is unjust to Mr. Hayes, of course, but if he permits the troops to remain and uphold Packard, he must make up his mind to do without an army after June 1st, as most certainly the Democratic House will refuse to pass the army bill without a proviso that troops shall not be used for the purpose of keeping fraudulent governors in power. On one of the horns of this dilemma it looks as if Hayes must be impaled—and it was to avoid such a fate that the commission was formed.

Packard's logic is good and the facts are as he states. If he cannot rule he would like to ruin, and having a thousand more votes than Hayes, sturdily objects to go down alone. His letter is too long to print entire, but we give the concluding words to show in what temper he writes, and with what an undaunted front the last carpet bagger dies:

I earnestly urge that the investigation by the commission be not confined to the question, "how Nicholls can be sustained and Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his Government?" If the inquiry be thus restricted a grave wrong will be done to those by whom I was called to the Executive Chair, and whose votes cast often at the peril of their lives have elevated your Excellency to the Presidency of the American people. In their name and on their behalf I ask that the instructions given to the Commission may be so amended and enlarged that the right can be ascertained and that the Government thus found to be republican in form and to have been chosen by a majority of the people, according to the legal methods sanctioned by the Constitution, may be recognized and sustained.

Wendell Phillips recently made a speech in Philadelphia, of such an outrageous and abusive character as to call forth a general expression of indignation from all parts of the country. But it seems that there are some people who like that sort of thing, for it is stated that a number of "prominent colored citizens of New Orleans" have requested Phillips to hold forth in other places. It would be interesting to know exactly what political or social views are held by those "prominent" darkies, that they are so anxious to have repeated a speech filled to overflowing with bitterness, falsehoods and vituperation. Do they imagine for a moment that Phillips and such as he, if there be any, can advance the interests of their race in any way? If so, they greatly mistake. Phillips has no followers; the day has gone by, we trust for ever, when any body of men will follow the teachings of one whose whole life has been devoted to public scolding and to nothing else. Phillips is a blot on the civilization of to-day and such harangues as he indulged in at Philadelphia are simply disgraceful to the age. If he were worthy of notice at all, a good horse-whip would seem to be the best answer to his abuse. Such language as he uses might very well prove dangerous to the public peace in the mouth of any one but Wendell Phillips.

BARGAIN AND SALE.

Truly these are times of bargaining and huckstering. The present Administration rests on so insecure a foundation that it is obliged to truckle to the wishes of greedy politicians, to secure any support. The Louisiana Commission is a jobbing arrangement and there is a deal of dickering now going on to endeavor to elect a Speaker of the House, in accord with the Administration. This is sought to be done by promises of certain Southern internal improvements, notably the Texas Pacific R. R., and by the promise of offices. It is thought that in this way sufficient strength can be obtained by the votes of Southern Democrats to elect either some such man as Garfield or a Southern man who will render a *quid pro quo*, in the formation of Committees. We do not believe the effort will be successful, but should it at length succeed, those trading politicians by whose aid it will be accomplished, will do well to look for their pay. Those who descend to such methods to gain their ends are rarely prompt in discharging their debts.

Sherman's Orders to Hancock.

The following letter, directing the removal of troops from the state house at Columbia, South Carolina, has been sent to Major General Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876.—To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commander Military Division of the Atlantic, New York City—General: I now have the honor to enclose you certified copies of the letters of the honorable Secretary of War of April 3, and of the President of the United States, of the same date, ordering the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the state house at Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday next at 12 m. You will please cause this order to be executed precisely at the time and in the manner described in said letters, and report the fact promptly to these headquarters. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Don Cameron complained to Attorney-General Taft about Hayes' perfidy. "Oh, don't distress yourself about that," said Father Taft. "That's a habit he has. I have his written pledge that he would not go before the Ohio convention, for governor if my name went before it. Yet he broke his pledge and worked like a street corner politician to defeat my nomination, and he never yet had the grace to apologize for his conduct. He is eminent as a pledge breaker. I know of other pledges he intends to break. We know all about him in Ohio, and the rest of mankind are likely to form his acquaintance."

The *Press* consoles itself that, while the Southern policy of the President may distract and possibly overthrow Republicanism, "there must be an end to the Democratic party in the South." What a political millennium that would be—both parties smashed to smithereens by one administration. But after such a political deluge, what? and who would care for the orgies then?—*Times.*

The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed the decision of the circuit court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the case involving the distribution of money in the hands of the Centennial board of finance, and ordered that $1,500,000 be paid to the treasurer of the United States before any division is made to stockholders.

THE SEVEN TO EIGHT COMMISSION.

The Government Printing Office has issued a supplement to the *Record*, containing, in 104 pages, the opinions of each member of the commission, delivered in the secret sessions of that body. The opinions are written out by each member from notes of their utterances at the time, and Senator Davis prefixes his by calling attention to the fact that the majority of the commission intended to permit a stenographer to be present. The opinions given by the members of Congress agree substantially with the rulings of the arguments presented on each side by counsel, or embraced in the speeches made by commissioners in either House. Of the decision in the Florida case, Justice Field says:

The country may submit to the result, but it will never cease to regard our action as subject to fault, and as calculated to sap the foundations of public morality.

Associate Justice Clifford said:

Neither the public nor the citizens have any power to defeat the consummations of fraud, perjury and forgery, if the measures adopted in this case are held to be fundamental and insufficient.

Throughout the progress of the count, more interest attached to Justice Bradley's argument than to any other. The following sentences give the gist of his somewhat contradictory arguments in regard to Florida:

It seems to me clear, therefore, that Congress cannot institute a scrutiny into the appointment of electors by the State. While the two Houses are authorized to canvass the electoral vote, no authority is given to them to canvass the election of the electors themselves. And here the inquiry naturally arises as to the manner in which the electors appointed by a State are to be accredited. I think it cannot be denied that the certificate of the Governor is the proper and regular credential of the appointment and official character of the electors. Certainly it is at least the *prima facie* evidence of a very high character. My conclusion is that the validity of the first certificate cannot be controverted by evidence of the proceedings had in the courts.

In regard to Louisiana:

First, the two Houses do not constitute a canvassing board; secondly, the two Houses are not a tribunal or court for trying the validity of the election returns. The jurisdiction of the whole matter belongs to the States. Let them take care to protect themselves from the perpetration of frauds. They need no guardians. The evidence proposed cannot be received.

In regard to Oregon:

This case differs from the two cases already heard, in this: The canvass is the last act by which the election is decided and determined. We have before us under the great seal of the State a copy of this statement of the canvass, which shows the result to have been a clear plurality of over a thousand votes in favor of the three electors, Odell, Cartwright and Watts. The certificate to be given by the Secretary and Governor to these electors was not intended as any part of the machinery for ascertaining the result of the election. No person has contended that it cannot be contradicted.

The expressions of Judges Field and Clifford are significant of the fact that however the decision of the majority may be covered by legal verbiage, it is nevertheless a decision whose honesty will never be accepted by the people.

A NEW COAL COMBINATION.

On Monday last the following coal carriers and miners met in New York to adopt a schedule for the present year: Presidents Gowen, of the Reading Railroad; Samuel Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; President Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Receiver Clark, of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company; Receiver Lathrop, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Dr. Linderman, of the Lehigh region, and Mr. Thomas, of Schuylkill Valley.

The report of the committee as to the tonnage agreements was unanimously adopted. It was decided to advance the price of coal fifty cents per ton on June 1, as owing to large amounts contracted for delivery during April and May it was deemed imprudent to make a general advance at this time. It was also agreed that no contracts for deliveries of coal at fixed prices shall be made dating after May 31.

At a previous meeting the exsent of production was limited to 8,000,000 tons, a considerable falling off from last year, and the percentage of each corporation was fixed, and now the rates are advanced fifty cents per ton. It remains then to be seen whether the terms of this agreement will be adhered to, and whether each corporation will refrain from exceeding its percentage of production. We must confess we have but little faith in the binding effect of the agreement, nor do we believe the coal difficulties are to be settled in any such manner. The condition of affairs in April, 1878, will be very much as it at present exists.

Lately every capital case has been carried up to the Supreme Court, no matter how trifling the right of the convicted man to hope for a reversal of the decision by which he became convict. Bearing upon this matter the Governor, on Saturday last, signed a bill passed by the recent Legislature providing that no writ or certiorari in capital offences shall be issued from the Supreme Court to remove any case from lower Courts after twenty days from sentence, and no second writ of error or certiorari unless especially allowed by the Supreme Court or a judge thereof shall issue in capital offences, after the Supreme Court has entered a nol pros. in the case or has quashed the writ.

The glass blowers at Zanesville, Ohio, threaten to strike unless their wages are increased. It is stated that they can make from $6 to $8 per day and if this be true they will not receive any great amount of public sympathy in their efforts to obtain increased wages. In these hard times, it strikes us as the height of absurdity for men who can make $8 per day to ask for more.

In Missouri they kick a man up stairs in this way: First, they nominate him for Attorney-general of the State, and defeat him. They then nominate him for Congress, and defeat him again. Finally, to salve over his wounded honor they unanimously sign a petition for his appointment as postmaster of the town.

The Pottstown *Republican* comes up bristling with indignation at what it ca ls the President's surrender of Republican trusts. If it is true, says that paper, "that Hampton and Nicholls were elected, he, the President, was not, and he should withdraw from the place and permit Tilden to fill the office."

The law relative to appointments in the Treasury Department provides that they shall be so arranged as to be really distributed among the several States and territories and District of Columbia according to population. It is announced that Secretary Sherman will rigidly enforce this law, and that under it there can at present be no appointments from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. The Secretary will insist also that only one member of a family shall be employed in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Hayes's Cousin.

The President's private secretary opened the door leading to the inner room, and announced in a loud and distinct voice:

"A gentleman who says that he is a relative of Mrs. Hayes!"

"Ah!" said Mr. Hayes in a voice equally loud and distinct, "show him in. I am always glad to see family connections. By the way, ask my shorthand writer to come in, too."

The relative of Mrs. Hayes approached the President and winked. Mr. Hayes approached the relative of Mrs. Hayes and winked in return. The shorthand reporter also winked and took out his notebook.

"I see you don't recognize me," said the relative of Mrs. Hayes. "My name is Pettengill, and I live in Oshkosh. My wife is a cousin of your excellent lady."

"Put that down," said Mr. Hayes to the shorthand writer. The shorthand writer winked and put it down.

"Mr. dear Pettengill, I am delighted to see you. I regard Mrs. Hayes's cousins as my own cousins," said Mr. Hayes cordially. "You got that?" he added, turning to the reporter.

"I came East," continued the cousin of Mrs. Hayes, "to see about the Oshkosh Post Office. Some of the people there think I would make a good Postmaster, and, of course, being a cousin"——

"Pa don me, my dear Mr. Pettengill," said Mr. Hayes, speaking slowly in order that the reporter might catch every word. "I have no doubt that you would make an admirable, faithful, and efficient Postmaster, and it would give me great pleasure to sign your appointment. But, you see, there is one insurmountable obstacle in the way. The fact of your cousinship disqualifies you for any position in my gift. Good day, sir. I am sorry"——

"Hold on Mr. President," whispered the cousin; "this won't do. That is the same form of rejection you used week before last, when I came from Maine to apply for the Collectorship of Kennebunk. Try something else—some new sarcasm."

The shorthand man consulted his notes and corroborated the statement of the cousin.

"Well, then," said Mr. Hayes, "cross out what you have written and begin. My worthy cousin, I am gratified to have met you. Mrs. Hayes often speaks of her great affection for your estimable wife, and of the delightful harmony which reigns in your domestic circle."

"That is good," interrupted the cousin, "and it's new."

"I cannot," continued Mr. Hayes, after thinking for a moment, "in view of the esteem in which I hold you and your charming family, thrust upon you the cares and anxieties of a post office. I cannot, I cannot, Mr. Pettengill! Good morning."

The shorthand writer got up to go. "Manifold the dialogue," said Mr. Hayes, "and send it to all the papers."

"Am I to come again, Mr. President?" asked Mrs Hayes' cousin.

"You had better apply next week," said Mr. Hayes, "for a post office somewhere in the Middle States, or else a lighthouse on the Pacific coast. And couldn't you manage to put a little more chagrin in your face as you go out? The ante-room is full of newspaper correspondents. Try and look as if you had been badly snubbed. Perhaps even a slight manifestation of temper would help along civil service reform."—*N. Y. Sun.*

A large mass meeting of citizens of New Orleans was held in that city, last week, at which resolutions were adopted, strongly denouncing the "usurping government," upheld by "Federal military power" in Louisiana during the past four years, declaring the Nicholls administration the only legal and actual government in the State, and expressing a determination "never to submit to the pretended Packard Government, nor to pay it a dollar of taxes, never to acknowledge its authority, but to resist it at every point and in every way, and to require that every demand which it may make upon the obedience of the citizens shall be enforced only by a present physical power which we are incapable of resisting." The number present at the meeting is estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand.

The Ex-Confederates and President Hayes.

We have no sort of hesitation in announcing now, in view of what we believe to be the Southern policy of the President, and in advance of the assault we expect to be made upon him on account of that policy, that we have no idea of being indifferent lookers-on upon the combat between the factions, but that, if it come, we mean to go into it with all our might on the side of the man whose enemies in his own party would strike him down for not holding down the oppressed and persecuted people of the South. These are our sentiments; and we have not a doubt, if the contemplated emergency arises, we shall see that they are the sentiments of ninety-nine hundredths of the best and bravest of the men who were four years in the field for the cause of the Confederacy.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

A. Oakey Hall, ex-Mayor of New York, who disappeared mysteriously some two weeks since, has been found in London. Mr. L. J. Jennings, formerly editor of the New York *Times* and now correspondent of the *World*, writes the latter paper that Mr. Hall is greatly depressed and seems to have no care for the future. Mr. Jennings thinks his flight was caused by the fear of further exposures of the frauds committed by the Tweed ring, in which Mr. Hal was involved. He says further of Mr. Hall, "I consider him to be simply an utterly broken man."

The certificates of the members of the new House of Representatives, have been nearly all received and show that there will be 147 Democrats and 137 Republicans whose seats are free from contest, leaving nine cases of contest. This gives a Democratic majority of 10, with the chances rather in favor of an increase than a decrease. This is a far better working majority than the large one in the last House. As matters stand at present there would seem to be no danger of the defeat of a Democratic Speaker.

Rev. Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, well known as an earnest and zealous Christian minister, died in New York last Sunday, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the founder of St. Luke's Hospital and established the first free Protestant Episcopal Church in New York. His whole life was devoted to works of benevolence and charity and his death is universally regretted. For sixty years he was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

Governor Tilden had a narrow escape from injury last Monday. He was riding in his carriage when the horses took fright and ran away. Mr. Tilden jumped out and, fortunately, was not hurt.

The Norwich, Connecticut, *Bulletin* knows of a wealthy gentleman who had willed his property to the Methodist Church, but burned the document in disgust when he read the resolutions of the New England Conference.

AWFUL DISASTER.

The Southern Hotel at St. Louis was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, and it is feared that more than fifty persons lost their lives. The fire broke out at about two o'clock in the morning, in the store room in the basement. Several of the guests of the house leaped from the windows and were more or less dangerously wounded. The building being six stories high, the ladders were too short to reach the upper stories. The loss on buildings and contents is estimated at $725,000—insured for about $425,000.

At the time of writing, the ruins of the hotel are too hot to admit of search for dead bodies. It may be that the number supposed to be lost is over-estimated.

The Kansas City *Journal* publishes a report that the notorious Border family, consisting of Border, his wife, his son and his daughter, were entrapped and lynched by vigilantes while attempting to escape from Kansas after the decision of Judge Foster. The statement is based on a confidential letter known to Governor Osborn to Senator Yorke, brother of one of the Border victims.

Marriages.

SHULTZ—RHONE.—On the 5th inst., by Henry C. Ill ss, Esq., in Sugarloaf, Mr. James H. Shultz to Miss Martha Ann Rhone, both of Jackson twp., Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

HAMES.—In Centre township on the 11 inst., Peggy Hames, aged 69 yrs. 8 m. and 11 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Corn, new, "	50
Oats, "	30
Flour per barrel	6.5
Dressed	10
Butter	25
Lard	10
Eggs	12
Tallow	06
Potatoes	1.2
Dried Apples	06
Hams	14
Sides & Shoulders	10
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	12..
Onions	75
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.40 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3.60 "
No. 6 "	$ 2.80 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3.40 "
" Bituminous "	$4.70 "

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

Gives tone to the stomach, increases the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangements of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success in curing the worst cases of dyspepsia, with all its concomitant horrors of nervousness, wind and rising of food, or sour stomach, sick headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Sold in $1 bottles, only at 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Do you want something to give you tone, yet not a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of dyspepsia, newspepsia you want one to regulate the liver? Do you want something to strengthen you, yet not create appetite? Do you want to get rid of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's and take no other. Mr. Jack is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Only six bottles for $5, $1 for one.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Tape Worm, Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms removed alive in two to four hours. No fee until head of tape worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in $1 bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return letter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the President Judges on the 14th day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m., for a charter to incorporate the Knights of Pythias Hall Association of Mifflin Cross Roads.

C. W. MILLER,
April 13, 77-4t Atty. for Applicants.

CHURCH LETTING.

Proposals will be received at the store of J. P. Metherry, at Stillwater, Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, May 5th, 1877, at 2 p. m., for the erection of a Meeting House on the grounds of the old Stillwater Church. Plan and specifications made known on day of letting.

JOHN PEARSE,
CYRUS B. MCHENRY,
ELIAS S. STOKER,
April 13, 77-3w Building Committee.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

By virtue of writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1877,

The undivided one fourth interest of Daniel Snyder in certain real estate in the Town of Bloomsburg being parts of what was formerly known as the Parks Hotel property described as follows to-wit: a lot fronting upon East and Second street its bounded by a line commencing at the junction of East and Second streets, thence along Second street one hundred and thirty-eight feet to a small triangle, thence along said triangle to Chestnut alley, thence along Chestnut alley ninety-two feet to a lot of George Herring, thence along said lot one hundred and one and seven feet to East street, thence one

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.05 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.37 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

A. J. Dietrick Esq of Williamsport, was in town on Monday.

Too cold for trout fishing. None of our crack fishermen have begun business as yet.

The roads are drying up rapidly and many of them are already dusty.

Robins and blue birds have disappeared—probably to procure overcoats.

Some of the more enthusiastic of our amateur gardeners have commenced active operations.

Yesterday, April 12th, was the anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter, in 1861, and the virtual beginning of the Civil War.

Purdon's Digest, Binns' Justice, and Dunlaps' Forms can be purchased at CLARK'S Book Store at publisher's prices.

The Presbytery of Northumberland will hold its one hundred and thirty third stated meeting next Tuesday, in this town.

Tramps are not numerous of late in the look up, when we cannot account for us it is far too chilly for out-of-doors slumbering. Can it be—*can it be* that the race has become extinct?

Fogg's Cornet Band will give a concert at Buckhorn on Friday and Saturday evenings, April 20th and 21st. The Bloomsburg Quartette Club will assist.

Lewistown follows the example set her by Lock Haven and loses $25,000 thereby. A fire on Tuesday destroyed Willis & Schock's boiler shops, two dwellings and twelve stables.

Justices of the peace, and constables can find at the COLUMBIAN office, Fee bills, summons, warrants, executions and all blanks necessary for their use.

The members of Rescue Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, intend giving a Ball at their Hall in Forman's building, on April 26th. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of caps and belts.

The Board of Pardons, last week, reported adversely in the case of Samuel Bogart of Rohrsburg, now serving a term in the penitentiary for the killing of his father in law, W. A. Kline.

Go North, South, East or West, and you will find coughs and colds at this season of the year A remedy which never fails to give satisfaction is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

Stephen C. Collins has opened a barber shop under Brown's Hotel, and offers his services to the public in the line of Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing &c. His room is neat and clean and his customers will receive courteous treatment.

At a meeting of the members of the Baptist Church, last Wednesday evening, a Relief Committee was appointed consisting of E. H. Little, Richard Edwards and C. B. Brockway. Subscriptions in money or clothing may be made to any of the committee.

Now that the charitable mantle of the snow has been removed, ash heaps in various parts of the town stand forth in awful and undisguised ugliness. For personal and public comfort and convenience they should be hurried out of sight.

We are indebted to Evan B. Beishline, of Van Camp, for a remarkably fine lot of apples. They are well preserved, firm and free from blemishes and are of unusually large size. Part are Falla Waters and part of a kind unknown to us.

The Pittston *Gazette* states that John M. Barton, formerly of Bloomsburg, and now the popular clerk of the Montour House in Danville will soon re-open the Eagle Hotel in Pittston Mr. Barton was for a long time connected with the Eagle and had hosts of friends.

John J. Auten has sold his newspaper the Watsontown *Record* to D. L. Sollenberger of Pittston. We have not seen the *Record* of late, but remember it as a bright and spicy paper. We hope Mr. Auten does not intend to forsake the editorial profession.

Let us be clean, in order that we may be healthy. To be thoroughly so, and to counteract eruptive tendencies and render the skin white and smooth, let us use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. No eruption can withstand it. Depot Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts.

April 13 4w.

An Allegheny farmer recently purchased a little knowledge of the law, for which he paid at an extravagant rate. He loaned a married woman fifty dollars, taking her promissory note for the amount. When the note fell due, the maker refused to lift it. The holder brought suit, and learned, to his chagrin, that the document was not worth the paper upon which it was written, as the woman's husband's signature was not appended to it.

The Allentown *Bulletin* says: "On the other side of the Lehigh Mountain, in the vicinity of Centre Valley, the snow is at different places from two to three feet deep, making the roads almost impassable."

The same is true of other high grounds in various directions, and accounts for the exceedingly cold air which prevails and which even the ardent rays of the sun cannot overcome.

Sixty thousand copies have already been sold of Will L. Thompson's famous song, "*Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore.*" It is thought that "*Drifting with the Tide,*" this author's last composition, will even eclipse "*Gathering Shells*" in popularity. Any music dealer will mail either of these beautiful pieces to your address on receipt of price, 40 cents.

Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

The Sunbury *Daily* says that Thomas Swenk sr., an old storekeeper and grain dealer, in Milton, has appointed assignees, and in consequence, the country surrounding Milton, on both sides of the river, is in an excited state. Mr. Swenk was regarded by farmers as perfectly sound, and many of them not only loaned him money under this belief, but after selling their grain to him allowed the pay for it to remain in his hands. His liabilities are variously estimated, some putting it as high as $100,000. It is rumored that several of his farms and dwelling in Milton cannot be seized for his indebtedness, he having deeded them to his wife about ten years ago.

Eld. L. B. Hyatt, of Plymouth, Luz. Co. Pa., will preach for the Christian Church at Bloomsburg, in the Welsh Baptist Chapel, on Rock St., east of Iron, on Friday and Saturday evenings next, also, Sunday at 10 30 a. m. and in the evening.

George L. I Painter, editor of the Muncy *Luminary*, has been re appointed postmaster of that town. He has published his paper continuously for nearly forty years and is one of the oldest editors in the state.

The Pittsburg *Post* says, Judge Trankey of the Venango district, who stands high among the common pleas judges of the state, has rendered a decision that the provisions of the new stay law do not apply to cases where stay of execution is waived by contract, nor to claims for labor. He says the act is nearly a literal copy of the stay law of 1842, and the constitutionality may therefore be considered as adjudicated by the supreme court in the case of Cardwick v. Moore.

All persons are hereby notified that they are required to remove all ash heaps and rubbish of any kind about their premises in the streets or alleys of the Town, as soon as the weather permits. If this is not complied with it will be done by the Street Commissioner at their expense.

D. LOWENBERG.
President of the Town Council.
March 23 3w.

Here's more civil service reform from the Potter half of the Postoffice Department. Only a few days ago Samuel, M. Barton ,or many years chief clerk of the Wilkes Barre postoffice, was appointed post master in place of Stewart Pearce whose term had expired. This was a genuine observance of civil service rules and great was the rejoicing thereat, but Barton was hardly long enough in office to get used to his new dignity when Douglass Smith was appointed over his head and Barton is out in the cold.

The *Watchman* had the pleasure of a call on Wednesday from Rev. M. L. Smyser, late of Phillipsburg and formerly of Bellefonte, who was on his way to Bloomsburg to assume charge of his Master's flock in that pleasant town. Mr. Smyser is one of the most successful ministers in the conference and is a gentleman who has the faculty, in every place he goes, of attaching to himself friends, as it were, with hooks of steel. He will no doubt be warmly welcomed in Bloomsburg and we are sure that they cannot fail to be pleased with him. The good wishes of his many warm friends here and in Philipsburg follow him to his new field of labor.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Last Saturday night, at about half past eight o'clock, flames were seen issuing from the roof of Michael Dougherty's hotel at Rupert, and so rapid was the progress of the fire that but few articles were saved from the building, which was totally destroyed. The surrounding buildings which were of wood, were saved by great exertions on the part of the neighbors and the fire confined to the house in which it originated. The loss will probably reach $3,500 to $4,000. The insurance amounts to $2000. Mr. Dougherty had recently built an addition to the house and had also made thorough repairs. The fire is thought to have been caused by a defect in one of the chimney flues.

An exchange wisely says: Put in writing all contracts, and take receipts for all money paid, however small the amount may be. How many misunderstandings arise from the loose manner in which business matters are talked up, and then, when each party puts his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each with "all right." Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for lawyers and courts. More than half of the expensive and useless litigation of the country could be saved if the people were in the habit of putting their agreements in writing. Each word has its own peculiar meaning. May be the change of its position in a sentence conveys an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing ideas are fixed and indisputable.

We have no doubt that Mr. Postmaster Beckley is fully in accord with the Administration and desires to see the new Civil Service reforms carried out to the letter. One of the cardinal points in these reforms is that eight years of continuous office-holding is the maximum to be allowed, and as Mr. Beckley has had charge of the mails for a longer period than that, he will hardly feel justified in fighting for a further retention in office. Pity, too, just as he has so pleasantly fitted up the postoffice!

Perhaps, however, Mr. Beckley may construe the eight-year limit to date from Mr. Hayes' inauguration, and, as likely as not, ½ P. M. General Tyner may think so too. Possession is nine points of the law—and Republicans are always rigid in their observance of the law, when it suits them.

The *Gazette & Bulletin* is in favor of Hon. Edward McPherson for Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives and enthusiastically remarks, "What a grand stroke of policy it would be on the part of Southern Congressmen to turn in and assist in electing this eminent parliamentarian Chief Clerk of the House."

Grand? We should think so—perfectly bewildering. He's just the kind of an "eminent parliamentarian" the Democrats would be likely to fancy, and especially if they could peruse some of his speeches made in the last campaign. And yet we fear that those benighted "Southern Congressmen" will fail to see Mr. McPherson's peculiar claims for the position. They will grope around blindly among the "eminent parliamentarians" of their own party and probably find some one with about as much ability and a much stronger regard for facts than Hon. Edward McPherson.

A most distressing accident occurred near Upper Lime Ridge, on Sunday last, by which two most estimable persons lost their lives. Mr. Joseph P. Conner and his wife were returning home from church when, as is supposed, their horse took fright and, running away, plunged down the bank of the road into the canal, overturning the buggy and imprisoning both beneath it and under the water. Singularly enough although many people were passing along the road there was no witness of the disaster, and it was first made known by a gentleman whose attention was attracted to the overturned buggy. Both Mr. Conner and his wife were dead when taken from the water, but the horse was alive. This would seem to indicate that they were injured in some manner, probably stunned, and rendered incapable of active efforts to escape.

Mr. Conner was a prominent man in the county and was widely known. He owned and managed a large tannery in Centre township and bore the best of reputations. He held the office of Vice President of the State Agricultural Society and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Columbia County Agricultural Association. He was a member of the various Masonic orders in the county and also a member of the I. O. of O. F.

Mr. Conner was in the prime of life, healthy and vigorous, and doubtless looked forward to many years of usefulness in the community. His death will be mourned by a host of friends who are both grieved and shocked by the frightful circumstances connected with it. Society has lost a good citizen and they are not so numerous that the passing away of even one can be suffered without regret.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning and was very largely attended. At least one thousand people were present and there were more than three hundred conveyances extending a mile and a half. Two sermons were preached and the final ceremonies were conducted according to Masonic forms.

Charles Shepherd 13 years old, on Saturday the 7th inst., got on the Russel 5 o'clock accommodation train on the P. & R. R. near the water tank to ride into Danville and, attempting to get off at the Spruce street crossing while the train was in motion, his foot caught and he was dragged about fifty feet when his head swung on the track and the wheel passed over it and crushed it, causing instant death.—*Montour American.*

Mr. George E. Elwell has been compelled by the pressure of his business engagements to resign the position of organist of St. Paul's Church. This action on the part of Mr. Elwell was contrary to the wishes of the congregation and Vestry, but was deemed imperative by him, as his business would frequently require his absence from the services and from practice with the choir.

On the 5th inst. pursuant to adjournment, Court convened at nine o'clock. The argument for a new trial in the case of Hester, Tully and McHugh was opened by Mr. Preeze for the prisoners. His principal points were that evidence produced at the trial to show the existence of the "Mollie Maguire" organization should not have been admitted, and that Mr. Hughes in his speech over-stepped the limits of the evidence on the trial. Mr. Hughes replied and was followed by Mr. Buckalew. Mr. Wolverton closed for the prisoners, Judge Elwell reserved his decision until the May term of court.

The stay law passed by the legislature has given the sheriff considerable trouble, interfering with sales by those officials. The sheriff of Luzerne county postponed the sale of properties a week in order to enable him to get a proper idea of the bearings of the act. Judge Harding reverted to the subject in court, saying that he had given the law some study, and that the sheriff and many lawyers, as well as the parties being interested in the sale advertised for Saturday, the matter needed judicial notice. The act was almost the same as the act of 1842, and being a remedial statute, must under the rule be construed to advance the remedy. Under the provisions of the act the sheriff had no right to sell any man's property, real or personal, until he had complied with the act. The injunction upon the sheriff was mandatory and must be obeyed strictly. He had no doubt that the debtor might waive its provisions, and in any such case the sale might go on, but as to all of the others the safer plan was to postpone the sale and comply with the law.

CUT THIS OUT.—Refuse all $5 notes of the following banks:

First National Bank, Northampton, Mass.
Merchants National Bank, New Bedford, Mass.
Hampden National Bank, Westfield, Massachusetts.
First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Traders' National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Merchants' National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, Aurora, Ill.
First National Bank, Canton, Ill.
First National Bank, Paxton, Ill.
First National Bank, Peru, Ill.
First National Bank, "no such bank," Galena, Ill.

Nearly the entire amount of the genuine five dollar notes of these banks have been withdrawn from circulation.

An exchange remarks that the advertiser who says he doesn't see the use of a standing advertisement—snaps his fingers and says he wouldn't give that for one—prefers to speak to the people through the newspapers once in a while in a newslike way, just to keep them in mind of him—this man don't consider. He contradicts his own opinion the very first time he goes from home. In a strange town the newspaper is his directory. If he wants to buy a carpet, or a cookstove, or a book, or a dress, or get a suit of clothes, or have his watch fixed, or his hair cut, or buy a pair of boots, or a box of cigars—he looks for an advertisement. Finding one that looks fair and business-like, he doesn't ask questions, but goes and buys. This man has friends who like what he has got and next time they go to that place they are likely to seek out that merchant. In this way many a one has become famous in his line of business. A single sale of this sort has been the means of making many a man's fortune.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY.

Good sound food for the mind is just as essential to its moral health and vigor as healthy food for the stomach and pure air for the lungs are to the health and vigor of the body. In view of this fact it is the duty of every parent to be careful what kind of mind-food his or her children are feeding upon, for impressions made in youth are lasting, and can never be entirely effaced. As the twig is bent so the tree stands. If the mind is allowed to feed upon the vile "yellow back" novels and sensational publications which are having such a wide-spread circulation among our youth today, just so surely will the mind of the man follow the bent of the impressions acquired therefrom. There is plenty of good healthy reading to be had. We have on our table now a young folks' publication called the "Young Folks' Monthly" published by Milton George, Chicago, Ill., which, while it is highly interesting and instructive, and is read alike by old and young, yet is of a high moral tone always avoiding the sensational and low. Send ten cents for one month's trial and see for yourselves. The terms are only $1.00 per year. 5 copies for $4.00. Address the Young Folks' Monthly, Chicago, Ill.

ROLL OF HONOR.

FIFTH STREET GRADED SCHOOL.

The following named pupils were neither tardy nor absent during the month closing March 29th 1877.

Room No. 1.—Medie Laycock, Lula Potter, Ellen Beaghan, Hettie Humphrey, Mary Hendershott, Grace Harman, Mattie Kester, Inus Penrose, Mattie Hendershott, Charles Jones, Hervey Vanderslice, Clark Hagenbuch, W. D. Beckley.

Room No. 2.—Jennie Harman, Bertha Magenbuch, Flora Jones, Laura Nuss, Nora Randall, Laura Victs, Charles Fornwald, Harry Freas, Harry Row, Henry Shafer, Harry Ohl.

Room No. 3.—Lena Beaghan, Ida Bernhard, Eliza Lewis, Sadie Leacock, Helen Leacock, Callie McBride, Anna Reeser, George Beaghan, Boyd Evans, Theodore Garrison, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Thomas B. Graul, George Hassert, John Hughes, Bruce Jones, Phillip B. Miller, Harry Pursel, John Tracy.

Room No. 4.—Della Brink, Theressa Beaghan, Agnes Garrison, Annie Lockard, Lulu Jones, Milton Wanich, George Williams, Eddie Reiswick, James Struthers, Joseph Miller, Samuel Freas, Charles Brink, James Beaghan.

GEO. E. WILBUR, Principal.

The German Government has offered Minister Washburne the decoration of one of the high orders of German Knighthood, in recognition of his services to suffering Germans during the Franco-Prussian War. Mr. Washburne has informed the German Ambassador at Paris, through whom the offer was made, that under the Constitution of the United States he cannot accept the decoration, but the Ambassador retains it for him, in case he should retire from office. The decoration contains costly diamonds and other precious stones, and is said to have cost $50,000.

Well, well, here's Sam. Cary, of Ohio, who was the Greenback candidate for Vice President in the recent campaign, in trouble. His partners in the purchase of a mine in Colorado accused him of swindling them out of $28,00[illegible], and what is more, they proved it in court. Inflation, reduced to first principles.

"Personal Sacrifices, Sah."

An applicant for the San Antonio Post Office is absolutely certain that Hayes will give it to him. As there are about twenty in hot pursuit of the office, we had the curiosity to know what made him so positive.

"Are you the widow of a deceased army officer, with a family to support?" we asked.

He replied that he never tried to be anybody's widow.

"Did you stump for Hayes, or were you on the Returning Board, or did you save the Union in the same regiment with Hayes, or did you go to singing school with Wheeler, or how is it, anyhow, that you know Hayes will appoint you?"

"Well, you see, I've made personal sacrifices for Hayes."

"How so?"

"It's confidential, remember."

"Certainly; honor bright."

"Well, I've lost five gallons of whisky and $50 worth of cigars, betting on Tilden. I have sent on the receipted bills with my application."

Can a wife steal her husband's property? This question recently arose before the English Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved, where only criminal cases are heard. The prisoner who had been a police constable, was convicted of receiving stolen money and goods, which he knew had been stolen from the prosecutor, an innkeeper at Bursdem. The theft was alleged to have been committed by the innkeeper's wife. She had undoubtedly left her husband's house, secretly, and without his consent, carrying away with her about $700 of his money, his gold watch and other articles, which she transferred to the prisoner. But his counsel contended that there could be no felonious receiver of stolen goods, without there first being a thief, and that the conviction was wrong because a married woman could not in law steal the goods of her husband. The Court so held and quashed the conviction, saying that although the goods were taken by the wife they were not stolen; that husband and wife were one, and "it would be a violation of the law of England to hold that a wife could steal her husband's goods."

Senator Newmeyer, of Allegheny, is in favor of reducing the number of members of the Legislature to one hundred Representatives and thirty-three Senators as under the Constitution of 1838. This, he thinks "would tend to fix responsibility more particularly upon individual members." Anything that will do this is certainly desirable, but Senator Newmeyer's proposition will not accomplish it. The Legislature was little better if any before the number of members was increased, and it then offered less difficulty to lobbyists. The trouble is not with the number of members, but with the character of the persons chosen to represent the people. Senator Newmeyer lives in a city which is loudly demanding the resignation of its representatives, and yet it is probably too much to hope that there will be much of an improvement in the next delegation from Pittsburg. The trouble is with the people, who do not always see that the right men are nominated, and then they find themselves in the ugly position of being compelled to vote for one of two unfit persons or disfranchising themselves. Our Legislatures, which have to deal most exclusively with business problems, are wholly made up of politicians. That is the root of all the difficulty.—*Times.*

The Malone *Gazette* states (and says the statement will not be disputed) that "no man was more surprised that Louisiana's vote was counted for Hayes than Wm. A. Wheeler." This implies that the decision of the Electoral Commission did great violence to his sense of right and justice, and yet, the serenity with which he accepted his share in the fruits of the iniquity shows that the shock of the surprise was not sufficient to seriously affect his nervous system.

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia recently sent his compliments to Dick Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, asking him if he remembered the present of a gold-headed black walnut cane which he made Mr. Stephens some thirty odd years ago. Mr. Thompson said he had not forgotten it, adding: "Both of us have changed a good deal since then, and I suppose Aleck, as he is now, could sit down in the shadow of that cane and keep cool the hottest day in summer."

John J. Patterson, of Juniata County, now of South Carolina misrepresenting that State in the United States Senate, is disgusted with affairs in general and thinks that all the carpet-baggers ought to resign. Oh! if they only would, what countless blessings would be showed on Patterson's head for the suggestion.

Lonzo Bell has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior. When it is known that he was Chief Clerk under that pure and patriotic statesman, Zachariah Chandler, is it necessary to state that his appointment is another step in reform?

"Give a portion to seven, and also to eight for thou knowest not what evil shall be upon the earth."—*Ecclesiastes, 12 chap, 2 verse.* The "commission" didn't give any to seven, but all to eight, for they were better acquainted with "Hoyle" than with the Bible.

The huge iron steamer Amerique, which for more than three months has been stranded on the beach at Seabright, N. J., was hauled off, after weeks of labor, by the Wrecking Company and towed to New York.

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—6f—25] COAL

Business Notices

If you forget the price of ribbons call at Lutz & Sloan's and get posted.

Gents' Fancy Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Hats, Hats, Hats,
for Men's, Boys' and Youths' wear in all grades and styles at D. Lowenberg's.

Base balls and bats cheap at Clark's Book Store.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Early Cabbage plants, well hardened for sale at Dillon's Green House, 15 cents per dozen or $1 per 100, by mail 10 cents extra. Descriptive catalogue of plants free to all applicants. Address J. L. Dillon, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Window Shades and Wall Paper in great variety and cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Gents' Buff Congress at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

PUBLIC WANTS SUPPLIED.

If you want a good Suit of Clothes,
If you want a cheap Suit,
If you want a Nobby Suit,
If you want a Spring Hat,
If you want them all you can find just what will suit you in Price, Quality, Quantity and Style at D. Lowenberg's.

In Black Silks, Black Alpacas and Black Cashmeres Lutz & Sloan takes the palm for good quality and low prices.

The place to get your groceries, queensware and fish is at Kreamer's in Shire's block. He has a fine assortment and will exchange for country produce. Bring in your smoked meat and get some nice fish.

Marie Fringes, Bell Trimmings and other Trimmings this week a Lutz & Sloan's.

NEW GOODS

just received a large lot of spring styles of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Window Shades cheap at Clark's Book Store.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A house and lot situated on Mair street, Bloomsburg. Apply at D. Lowenberg's Store.
Mar 16-4w

Rubber Coats,
Rubber Pants,
Rubber Caps,
Cheap and New at Lowenberg's.

FOR SALE. A new Truck Wagon. Inquire of John W. Gibbs, Iron street, Bloomsburg. March 23-4w

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

Wall Paper cheap at Clark's Book Store.

For a full line of Mourning Goods go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Mrs. Milton Charles, Exchange Block, has just received a lot of delicious Milwaukee and Cincinnatti Beer to which she asks the attention of lovers of a good article. The best of ale and beer always on hand.

Justices' Dockets cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinney's.

Harman & Bassett are selling Plows and plow repairs at panic prices. Don't fail to give them a call. March 30-4w

Twenty pieces of silk cut on the bias for trimmings at Lutz & Sloan's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

A brick house and lot on Centre street for sale. Inquire of I. S. Kuhn.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

An election for officers of Catawissa Bridge Company will be held at the house of J. B. Kistler on May 7th, 1877 from one to six o'clock p. m.

GEO. S. GILBERT,
April 6, '77-1m Secretary.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

The World's Choice.

A Centennial Decision.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular art or science, convened at Philadelphia for six months to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, after a careful test and comparison of this remarkable remedy with ordinary porous and other kinds of plasters, the highest and only medal, above all foreign and American competitors, on the ground of its great superiority over other plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving strengthening and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by four practical and skilled physicians.

Remember that no nostrum was allowed to be exhibited at the Centennial. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Plaster is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

BENSON'S
CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS,
A great improvement on ordinary porous Plasters.

RELIEVES PAIN AT ONCE.
THE BEST
Strengthening Plaster Known.
CURES QUICKLY
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Lame and Weak Back,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
Spinal and Kidney Complaints,
all aches and pains of a local nature.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
May 19 '76-1y SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.

Verbatim Reporting.

TERMS: Actual travelling-, boarding-, and other expenses; five dollars a session, for taking the report; ten cents a folio, (hundred words,) for writing out into long-hand.

Where the matter reported in one day equals or exceeds fifty folios, the five-dollar fee will be remitted, and the transcribing long-hand charged at fifteen cents a folio; but, in all such cases, if fewer than fifty folios are purchased, the five dollars will be charged.

Address.—S. N. Walker, A. M., Court-stenographer, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Residence.—Iron street, between Third and Fourth.

Office.—With E. E. Orvis, Esq., Columbian-building; entrance on opposite the east gate to the court-house yard, first floor, first door to right.

Office-hour, from twelve to one o'clock.
feb 16, 1876-1y

SMOKE, Soot and Coal Gas, from defective drafts, prevented. No more worry with fires for cooking or heating. Send stamp for circular to HENRY COLFORD, 726 Sansom St., Philadelphia. Dec28,'76-1y.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARIA HOOS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Maria Hoos, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Harry W. Sloan of same place, Columbia county, Admr., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Administrator without delay.

HARRY W. SLOAN,
March 30, 1877-6w Administrator.

IN pursuance of an order of Delano C. Calvin, Esq., surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clary M. Esty, late of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, but residing in the city and county of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Wall Street, in the city of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of June next.

Dated, New York, the seventh day of December, 1876.

FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER,
Dec15-6m Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DANIEL HENNINGER, DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Daniel Henninger, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Joan Henninger and Gideon Nuss, of Beaver township, Columbia county, Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay.

JOHN HENNINGER,
GIDEON NUSS,
March 9-6w* Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of John McAnall, Executor of Hannah Beird, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of M. E. Jenkins & Son, in Berwick, on Saturday, April 14, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claim before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
March 23,-4w. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ANDREW HINGLES, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Andrew Hingles, late of Main twp., Columbia county, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators of Columbia Co., Pa., to which all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

H. F. ZAUB, Bloomsburg.
March 23, '77-6w.* W. T. SHUMAN, Main twp., Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE APPLEMAN, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of George Appleman, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to George W. Appleman, of Wellversville, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

GEORGE W. APPLEMAN,
March 16-6w* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS FRY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed to distribute funds in the hands of the administrator among parties entitled thereto will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 11, 1876, at the office of Funk & Waller, in Bloomsburg, when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

KEVIN D. FUNK,
March 9-6w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
IN THE ESTATE OF WILSON ALLEN, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John A. Funston, Administrator of the estate of Wilson Allen, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday the 24 day of May, 1877, when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

E. E. ORVIS,
April 6, 1877-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SARAH NAGLE, DEC'D., LATE OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned Auditor on exceptions to account of William Watts and Charles Nagle, Administrators of above estate will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Freeze & Ikeler, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, April 28, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

J. G. FREEZE,
April 6, 77-4w. Auditor.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia county and will be presented to the Court on the 8th day of May next, at which time they will be confirmed nisi, and finally confirmed after four days' notice, exceptions are filed within that time.

First and final account of John W. Evans, Assignee of Nathan W. Stocker.

The first account of William Lamon, Trustee of the estate of Jacob Moyer, dec'd.

The account of H. W. Lyon, Trustee to sell the real estate of Joseph Houghton, late of Pine township.

April 6, 1877-tc

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received for the erection of the Columbia County Prison located at Bloomsburg, Pa. Proposals must be accompanied by an approved bond of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the same and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The drawings, Plans and specifications will be at the Commissioners' office on the 19th day of April and the Architect will be there at that time to give any explanation that may be required.

Bids will be received until the 19th day of April at 12 m.

SILAS W. McHENRY, } Commissioner's
JOHN BERNER, } of
JOSEPH E. SANDS, } Columbia co.

Attest:—WM. KNECKBAUM, Clerk.
Commissioner's office, April 6, 1877-2w

APPEAL NOTICE.

Appeals will be held on the assessment of 1877, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., of each day as follows:

APRIL 20.—For Franklin and Catawissa at the house of J. B. Kistler in Catawissa.

APRIL 24.—For Bourbeigreek and Locust at the house of Wellington Yeager in Slabtown.

APRIL 25.—For Conyngham and Centralia at the house of Wm. Peifer in Centralia.

APRIL 26.—For Beaver and Main at the house of J. E. Longenberger in Mainville.

APRIL 27.—For Mifflin at the house of Aaron Bess, Mifflinville.

APRIL 28.—For Briarcreek and Berwick at Hoyt's Hotel, Berwick.

APRIL 30.—For Madison, Pine and Greenwood at the house of Humphrey Parker in Millville.

MAY 1.—For Jackson, Sugarloaf and Benton at the house of Hiram Hess in Benton.

MAY 2.—For Fishingcreek at the election house in Fishingcreek.

MAY 3.—For Orange at the house of Samuel Hagenbuch in Orangeville.

MAY 4.—For Centre at the election house in Centre.

For Hemlock, Montour and Mt. Pleasant, on the 9th day of May, and Scott and Sugarloaf on the 10th of May at our office in Bloomsburg.

The assessors are required to give each taxable a notice of his or her valuation 5 days before the day of appeal.

SILAS W. McHENRY, } Commissioners
JOHN BERNER, } of
JOSEPH E. SANDS, } Columbia co.

Attest:—WM. KNECKBAUM, Clerk.
Commissioners' office, March 26, 1877-3t

Orangeville Academy.

Unrivalled in combining the following important particulars: INSTRUCTION OF A HIGH ORDER; HEALTH; CHEAPNESS; COMFORT; ACCESSIBILITY; WHOLESOME RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE. This institution will open

MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 1877,

under the care of

REV. C. K. CANFIELD,

of Wyoming county. The Principal is a graduate of Lafayette College, and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and is an experienced teacher.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED FOR PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVES TO PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.

Term will continue eleven weeks, closing June 29.

TUITION FROM $5.50 TO $8.00.

Board can be had from $2.00 to $3.00.
Board and room, $3.00 to $3.50.
Orangeville board is rarely excelled.
Students wishing to board themselves can obtain desirable rooms.
St

(Concluded from 1st page.)

him for a moment that he might have let him sink and swam on himself, all the more easily for his friend's wreck, to be a new guardian, protector, and hero to Ethel, a son and consolation to the old man. Had any one ever suggested such a course to him he would have been for knocking him down as a sort of "muscularly Christian" version of the text, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" No, it was inevitable. Ethel's own words, "who that was worth *anything* would think of himself!" would have been a confirmation of his purpose had any been needed. None was, however; and yet—and yet—Oh! God, it was very hard!

"My darling! My darling!" he kept saying to himself, as he sat with his face hidden in the folded arms on the table, "My beautiful, fair innocent darling! Oh! Heavens, how I have loved you! and I believe you knew it. That look in your pure, sweet face ——I believe you did; and so, *what* must you think me! My God, shall I never see you again, and tell you how it was—never!" And then the thought of what Garfield had said of his father's frail tenure on life recurred to him, and was dismissed with a slight shiver. It seemed a poor mean to calculate on the chances of a poor old man's death; and yet it and another idea, still more angrily repulsed, that the truth might even come out by some other means and he be cleared, would return to him and perhaps nerved him though all unconsciously to the wretched little practical details of packing, settling his bill, and making a poor attempt at swallowing some breakfast before starting in the morning. It is often the merciful inability to realize the *irrevocableness* of our loss in the first hours of an overwhelming grief which enables us to bear it even as we do. Cyril Granger was as brave a soldier as any in the army list. His friends were indeed fond of boasting of a medal won by him when, as a mere boy with only ten men behind him, he attacked and carried by assault a stockade defended by nearly five times as many well-armed natives in the Abyssinian war; but the courage needful for this was as a drop of water beside the mighty ocean compared with that requisite for passing the hotel where *she* lodged, and the window behind which he could fancy her sleeping, without delaying for the too perilous consolation of a last farewell,—a last look into those sweet, brown eyes, in whose liquid depths he had almost fancied, for one mad moment on the previous evening, that he could read an answer to the love shining in and irradiating his own.

Had he only turned his fixed, despairing gaze from the building where she lodged to a solitary female figure seated on one of the benches overlooking the sea: had he only known that those dear eyes, swollen with weeping, and glazed with sleeplessness, were even then gazing drearily over the turbid, tumbling waves, to which she had come out to escape from her own thoughts; had he only guessed at the bitter grief and more bitter disappointment of that young heart, in its first betrayal, at the agony of girlish shame for the love and worship so freely wasted on a man who was already married—a man so utterly unworthy as to have dared to insult her by an affection which had almost won from her a betrayal of her own secret—he had never gone; but her back was turned to him; and he almost brushed against her while his eyes were gazing in the opposite direction without either of them ever thinking how near, for one moment, they had come on that first bitter morning of their sundered lives. Ten minutes later and he was in the train *en route* for London.

Ten weeks later, and he had got his promotion, and was half way to India with his new regiment; and so it came to pass that Ethel, glancing down the first column of the *Times* one morning—Ethel sadly paler and more heavy-eyed than she had been wont to look before that fatal visit to Brighton—came to the following advertisement:—

"On the 5th instant, at Aden, on board H. M. troop-ship *Abercrombie* Cyril Vincent Granger, Captain in H. M.—th Rifles, of typhus fever caught in attendance on some of his men."

Only one of the thousand and one unfinished romances blown into life like the salt sea spray on the sunny planking of the West Pier, broken like the waves in bubbles upon the Brighton beach! Only one of the myriad "might-have-beens" which swell the spoilt chances and wasted lives of this world's history! Only a girl's faith shaken and a true love foiled; a man's life freely given and nobly spent; and a woman who would have counted it as shame to drop a tear upon his grave!

Corn Culture.

B. F. Johnson, of Campaign, Illinois furnishes 12 pages to the published "Transactions of the State Board of Agriculture," on the varieties, culture and most profitable uses of Indian corn. The best variety in any region is stated to be that which fifty years of cultivation have shown to be the best for that locality, always giving the preference, if any, for procuring seed, to a more southern latitude. The cultivation recommended is in accordance with the practice of the best farmers; the enriching, instead of looking to yard manure or artificial fertilizer, is to be the turning under of green crops—clover, timothy or blue grass sod. To fortify this position, Mr. J. gives two or three experiments of his own and theirs. He planted five or six acres on old prairie, after manuring heavily the previous autumn and winter, with cow, pig and horse manure; planted nearly four feet each way, cultivated as usual, and in September good judges estimated the coming crop equal to eighty-five or ninety bushels per acre, the ears being large and numerous, seven or eight feet above ground, on stalks averaging eleven or twelve feet high. But after husking, the scales corrected the estimate, and cut it down to less than fifty bushels per acre. Another field, which has been underdrained, and heavily manured in previous years, was planted nearly in the same way the year before, which was accompanied by a severe drouth, and it brought less than forty bushels per acre. In the third experiment the field was lightly manured, and planted, not in equal rows, but in drills four feet apart. The stalks were nine inches in the rows. When a few inches high, each stalk had a small handful of ashes—over a ton for the whole field. It was cultivated repeatedly through the season. A storm in September prostrated a third or so of the stocks. The growth was about 9 feet high, the ears numerous and heavy. After husking, weighing the ears, and estimating 80 pounds to the shelled bushel, the field was found to have yielded over 84 bushels per acre. Mr. J. ascribes this heavy product to the application of the ashes. This may have been correct in part; but we have found invariably, when the measured experiment has been made, that 25 per cent. more is obtained from well managed drills than what are termed hills at equal distance each way. Very frequent cultivating will often add ten or fifteen bushels to the acre.—*Country Gentleman.*

An Assemblyman's Story.

That wonderful collar! "Did you ever hear the trick Frank Spinola's wonderful shirt collar served him during the war?" inquired one of the New York Assemblymen to a fellow member from up country, yesterday morning. The party addressed said he had never heard the trick, so the other went on, killing time while the ayes and noes were being called:

"Well, you see, at the beginning of the war Frank, who was full of grit, determined to enlist in the ranks. He said that those who wanted to be officers could do so, as for him, he proposed to fight it out among the privates. Accordingly, he applied to a recruiting officer who told him if he could pass the requisite medical examination he would be delighted to have him in his company. Frank conscious of his magnificent physique, laughed confidently and lost no time in getting into the doctor's presence, and telling him what he wanted. The doctor gave one look at his wonderful shirt collar and then said in decided tones:

"I'm truly sorry, Mr. Spinola, but I really cannot give you a certificate."

"Can't give me a certificate!" exclaimed the amazed Frank. "why in adjective and adjectivenation can't you? I'm sound as a dollar. I'll strip and let you give me a critical examination."

"It's no use of talking," said the doctor, "and you needn't trouble yourself to remove your coat. I know what I'm about—you can't get a certificate and that's the end of it."

"——————————!? ——— ———!?!? ——" remarked Frank, now thoroughly aroused, "who won't you give me a certificate?"

"I have no objection to telling you" said the doctor. "If you enlisted I'm sure you would be always found foremost in the fight. Being foremost in the fight, wearing that wonderful shirt collar, you would continually give rise to grave embarrassments and misunderstanding, *for the enemy would be sure to take you for a flag of truce.*"

Frank's reply is not reported, but he forthwith abandoned his intentions of enlisting in the ranks.

Keeping Stock Clean.

It ough to be the duty of the stockman to see that all cattle that are kept constantly tied up should receive a thorough brushing daily. Stock that are accustomed to have their heads tied get very dirty about the neck and shoulders unless they receive a careful "grooming." Cleanliness is very essential for cattle always under cover, not only because disease is thereby prevented from making its inroads, but also because stock thrive better, and reach maturity a great deal quicker, when carefully tended, than when they are not. Cattle kept in hammels or loose boxes, do not, perhaps, require so much attention as those whose heads are tied to the stall, as they can with freedom lick themselves, but they should not be neglected on that account; and the careful stock farmer will do well to see that his stockman gives them proper attention. It frequently happens, however, that cattle do become very dirty about the body—whether from neglect, or a natural predisposition to get dirty, it is unnecessary to consider. In such cases, a good remedy is to apply to the affected parts a mixture of fish oil and flour of sulphur, in the proportions of four ounces of sulphur to a quart of oil. This mixture should be vigorously rubbed into the body, and about three days after this has been done, the affected parts must receive a good washing with soft soap and warm water. The oil and sulphur may be applied once more in the same manner as before, the mixture being made a little stronger should there be no observable improvement from the first washing. This mixture applied twice generally suffices to effect a complete cure of the ailment.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

Cure for Chicken Cholera.

A correspondent of the *Rural Herald* sends that paper a remedy for chicken cholera which is certainly simple, and said to an effectual cure for that disease. It appears to be a preventive, and as an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, it is at least worthy of a trial. It as is follows: "Scald as much cornmeal as is required to feed the number of fowls, with boiling water. Make it tolerably greasy with lard or meat frytings. If lard, salty grease, no salt is necessary. Black pepper, ground, a level teaspoonful to a pint of meal. Feed this twice a week, in the morning, warm, and chickens will not need any watching. They will have neither cholera or gaps. Chickens, or turkeys either, should not be fed too often; twice a day in summer, if they are running out, and three times in winter is often enough. Most people feed their fowls too much. My experience has been that all fowls that die with cholera are excessively fat.

Shooting Out Fire.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: "On Saturday afternoon the funeral of Mrs. Henry Schaunta, nearly 80 years of age, residing near the poor-house, took place. As is customary at country funerals, a great deal of baking and cooking was done for the entertainment of the relatives and friends. Just before the funeral was about to leave the house on the way to the Jordan Lutheran Church, one of the chimneys was discovered to be on fire, the flames leaping up ten or twelve feet. As the house has a shingle roof there was danger of the fire soon becoming a serious matter, and of course there was commotion and a running hither and thither with buckets of water. The fire could not be got at very easily, and something had to be done soon to avert serious consequences. Just about that time a philosophical gentleman present asked for a loaded gun, which upon being hand to him, he discharged up the chimney, instantly extinguishing the fire, the concussion of the air produced by the shot having done the work. A great many present could not understand the *rationale* of the thing and regarded the gentleman with a sort of veneration.

There is nothing new under the sun. A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* writes that in the Laurentian Library, in Florence, he saw "a map of the world, drawn in 1410, showing clearly the course of the Nile, its division into streams, and its connection with the two great lakes, solving the question long ago which Speke, and Burton, and Livingstone have been working at so diligently in the present age."

There is a newsboy in San Francisco, James Handley by name, who is rapidly acquiring a fortune by the sale of papers. He is but fourteen years old, yet owns two houses and several building lots on Telegraph Hill. He recently built a third house there for $1,800 and sold it to his brother for $2,200. The brother, also a newsboy, sold it again for $3,100. Jimmy aspires to a profession, and attends the Lincoln school, where he stands high in his class.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and it takes both of the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it out by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To cleanse the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Wood Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, re-oving all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterat ve; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

March 3 April.

VEGETINE
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medicinal Properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula Scrofulous Humor, TUMORS, CANCER, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. SCIATICA, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, NEURALGIA, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and RINGWORM, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as has VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also, those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him. As he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. About then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was taken, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. I. C. F. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It is worth its weight in gold. It is the great circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Recommend it Heartily.

South Boston, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MONROE PARKER,
936 Athens street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, in the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1876.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and executed in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 28, 1877.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I Academic II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes, those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

WHOLESALE DRUG EMPORIUM.

Corner Main and Market Street

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been engaged in the

WHOLESALE DRUG

business for the past eight years would call the attention of country dealers to their large and varied stock.

They defy competition by any house in or out of the large cities.

Their stock consists of Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

BROWER'S BLOCK.

Where may be found a large stock of Surgical Instruments, Sponges, Chamois, Colognes, Perfumery and in fact everything kept in a well regulated retail Drug Store.

They are also Sole Manufacturers of the celebrate

OIL OF GLADNESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

MOYER BROS.

May 19, '76.-tf.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy MILLER BROS.'

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio.

N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178, Prince street, N. Y. May 12, '76—1y.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years and now look as well as when first painted. CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio. May 12, '76—1y.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Prices lower than any House in the Country.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,

913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publics rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.

Jan. 26, '77-1y

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale

A VALUABLE FARM,

situated in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county bounded by lands of John Hantz, Samuel Rhone, Joseph Coleman's heirs, Charles Ash, Daniel Karns and William Hulme, containing about

150 ACRES,

of which about 115 acres are cleared, on which is erected

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

FRAME BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also

A GOOD ORCHARD,

on the premises.

Terms will be made known by calling on the undersigned, or by addressing him at Still water, Pa.

MATHIAS KLINE.

Febs-3m

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Feb. 14 '77 1yr.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. Dec. 5, '76-1m

PAPER BAGS
FOR SALE
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons, 5 cents each
" " Fi. Fa. 10 " "
" " Rule to take Depositions, 15 " "
" " " Choose Arbitrators, 5 " "
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian, 5 cents each
" Citation, 10 " "
Rule to take Depositions, 15 " "
Narr in Debt, with Confession, 5 " "
" " Assumpsit, 5 " "
Mechanics Lien, 5 " "
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 5 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 30 to 35 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 to $1 50
Constable's Sales	2 00 " "
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	5 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas pipe suitable for painting roofs, and posts or other limbs to be placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per bar el.

C. W. J. MILLER, Sec.

Oc. 19, '76.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured by THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap,* which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

ALBRECHT & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

THE ALBRECHT & CO. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.
610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Ly14, 1876, 1y.

MORRIS MICHAEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Dec1, '76-1y

PATENTS

secured for inventions, and all business in the Patent Office attended to for moderate fees. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington. When inventors think their inventions can be patented we advise them to send us a model or sketch and description, when we make a search in the Patent Office and inform as to the patentability free of charge, and all who are advised to apply for patents are charged reasonable fees only when patents are secured.

INVENTORS

should send us a model or sketch of their invention, and we will examine and report as to its patentability free of charge. Fees moderate, and no charge until patent is secured.

We refer, by permission, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of the Money Order Div., and to officials in the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references, address,

EVANS, FISHER & CO.,
Opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 2, '76-1y.

We will open contingent fee, in foreign cases that have been REJECTED by the Patent Office.

We have clients in every State in the Union, and invite inquiry through your Congressman as to our standing before the Patent Office.

Send for circular for further information, terms and references. Established in 1856.

EDSON BROS.,
Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign
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711 G. Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb. 21, '77,-3m

COE, WETHERILL & CO.
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING AGENTS

Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 12, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED):

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,58 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,58 a. m. and 7,35 p. m.
For Williamsport, 4,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,05 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,40 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,5 a. m., Pottsville, 12,05 a. m. and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 8,25 a. m. and 4,05 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9 5 a. m. 12,50 m. and 8,30 p. m.
Passengers coming from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, '76—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1876, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 3,30 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11,35 a. m.
" Canandaigua.....2,30 p. m.
" Rochester.....5,10 "
" Niagara.....8,05 "
Renovo accommodation 11,10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12,30 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4,15 p. m., arrive Elmira 10,30 p. m.
Buffalo Express 7,15 p. m. arrive Buffalo 8,50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2,56 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 6,30 a. m.
" Baltimore 8,40 "
Elmira Mail 11,15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1,50 p. m.
" Washington 5,30 "
" Baltimore 6,30 "
" Washington 8,30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8,40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 12,50 p. m.
" Baltimore 2,25 a. m.
" Washington 6,15 "
Erie Mail 12,55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 5,05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8,40 "
" Washington 10,25 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1875.

NORTH.	STATIONS.	SOUTH.
a.m. p.m. p.m.		a.m. p.m. p.m.
8 05 3 50 9 48	Scranton	9 25 4 70 10 10
8 10 3 55 9 53	Dalton	9 20 4 65 10 05
8 20 4 05 10 03	Factoryville	9 10 4 55 9 55
8 28 4 12 10 11	Lackawanna	9 02 4 47 9 47
8 4 3 27 9 25	Tunkhan	10 00 5 30 9 30
8 47 3 32 9 30	Wyoming	8 55 4 20 9 25
8 57 3 42 9 41	Exeter	8 45 4 10 9 15
9 1 3 46 9 45	Pittston	8 41 4 06 9 11
9 7 3 52 9 51	Avondale	8 35 4 00 9 05
9 12 3 57 9 56	Plymouth	8 30 3 55 9 00
9 18 4 03 10 02	Nanticoke	8 24 3 49 8 54
9 25 4 10 10 09	Hunlock's	8 17 3 42 8 47
9 30 4 15 10 14	Hunlock's Creek	8 12 3 37 8 42
9 37 4 22 10 21	Shickshinny	8 05 3 30 8 35
9 45 4 30 10 29	Beach Haven	7 57 3 22 8 27
9 50 4 35 10 34	Berwick	7 52 3 17 8 22
9 56 4 41 10 40	Briar Creek	7 46 3 11 8 16
10 2 4 47 10 46	Willow Grove	7 40 3 05 8 10
10 8 4 53 10 52	Lime Ridge	7 34 2 59 8 04
10 14 4 59 10 58	Bloomsburg	7 28 2 53 7 58
10 24 5 09 11 08	Espy	7 18 2 43 7 48
10 28 5 13 11 12	Cataw